UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS & TUBERCULOSIS TEST 2004-2005

	Date:_	Name:			
		Work Phone:	Last Name	Please Print Clearly! Bldg/Room:	First Name
Cir			-15.		
1.	T or F	If your labcoat is splashed with blood or potentially infectious materials, you may place it in a plastic bag, seal the bag, and take it home for cleaning with bleach.			
2.	T or F	Universal Precautions training is required only once for employees who have occupational contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials.			
3.	T or F	Contaminated reusable equipment should not be rinsed in patient care areas but should be placed into puncture-resistant transport containers labeled with the "Biohazard" symbol (called OSHA transport trays).			
4.	T or F	Hand hygiene is important after removing any personal protective equipment.			
5.	T or F	The risk of infection with Hepatitis B is lower than HIV when stuck with a contaminated needle.			
6.	T or F	Immunosuppressed healthcare workers can choose not to provide care to patients with Tuberculosis after evaluation by Occupational Medical Service (OMS).			
7.	T or F	Soap and water can be used to clean a spill of a potentially infectious material that is >20 mL.			
8.	T or F	Universal Precautions includes sweat as one of the body fluids considered potentially infectious by healthcare workers.			
9.	T or F	AFB isolation for a patient with suspected Tuberculosis requires the use of a special face mask that anyone caring for the patient must be trained to use.			
10.	T or F	There is no need to clean your hands after touching a patient's intact skin.			
11.	T or F	To monitor employee health status for Tuberculosis infection, skin testing is necessary at least annually for employees with patient contact, unless they have a documented history of prior positive PPD skin tests.			
12.	T or F	It is okay to wear gloves in elevators and hallways as long as they are not visibly soiled.			
13.	T or F	The same refrigerator can be used to hold a patient's food and specimens.			
14.	T or F	Since the introduction of the Hepatitis B vaccine, the number of Hepatitis B infections in healthcare workers has decreased by 95%.			
15.	T or F	A faceshield or a goggles/mask combination are needed when splashes may occur to the face.			

Return completed test to: Hospital Epidemiology Service; Building 10, Room 10S-239, MSC 1354; Bethesda, MD 20892-1354 Phone 301-496-2209 Fax 301-496-0457

STANDARD/UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS & TUBERCULOSIS TEST 2004-2005

Instructions

Circle the best answer for questions 16-20.

- 16. Needlesticks can be minimized by:
 - a. safely handling needles
 - b. making sure the sharps disposal box is not overfilled
 - c. using needleless, or other safety devices, when possible
 - d. all of the above
- 17. What is the single most important reason for healthcare workers to practice good hand hygiene?
 - a. to remove visible soiling from hands
 - b. to prevent transfer of bacteria from the home to the hospital
 - c. to prevent transfer of bacteria from the hospital to the home
 - d. to prevent hospital acquired infections
- 18. If a person has a positive PPD skin test:
 - a. you can be sure the person has active Tuberculosis
 - b. this person certainly will develop active Tuberculosis
 - c. the person probably is infected with Tuberculosis
 - d. all members of the person's household will be infected with Tubercuosis
- 19. In order to clean a small spill (<20 mL) of blood or other potentially infectious materials you would put on gloves. Please indicate what other steps you would take:
 - a. use paper towels or some other absorbent paper to carefully remove visible materials
 - b. apply a CC-approved disinfectant
 - c. keep the area wet with disinfectant for ten minutes
 - d. all of the above
- 20. Whom should the employee inform when he/she has potentially been exposed to a bloodborne pathogen?
 - a. Transfusion Medicine and Occupational Medical Service
 - b. Safety Officer and Hospital Epidemiology Service
 - c. Occupational Medical Service and his/her supervisor
 - d. Hospital Epidemiology Service and his/her supervisor

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